

## NOBLE AMERICAN WOMEN HELPING WAR'S VICTIMS

Those Who Live in Europe Are Sacrificing Everything for the Cause of Humanity.

### MANY ENLIST IN RED CROSS

Others Have Turned Over Their Castles and City Homes for Hospitals — Wealthy Ladies Washing Dishes — Anna Gould's Broad Charity.

Society, as it was formerly known, does not exist in Europe today. There are no balls, no dinners, no splendid receptions. The women who led in the pleasure of other days have most of them donned a nurse's cap and gown or even accepted a menial task in order to alleviate the distress of poor and wounded. In this work the American women who have married foreigners or who for some other reason find themselves residents of Europe have been notably prominent. They have done more than work themselves—they have proved themselves leaders.

In recounting the faithful lives of service American women are leading today it is hard to know where to begin, for the work goes on in every capital, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin; and in no way is the unfortunate character of the great conflict better illustrated than by the presence on both sides of these noble American women, some laboring for the Germans and the Austrians and others to be seen at their posts of duty on the side of the allies.

Famous estates owned by Americans in Europe have been placed at the service of the combatants. Countess Johannes von Siersdorf, the former Miss Knowlton of Brooklyn, turned over her castle in Silesia to the Kaiserin for the use of the Red Cross. Then she herself went to Berlin and entered the ranks of a hospital nurse corps there. Her husband is in the German army. In happier times they once spent \$50,000 to entertain the Kaiser at a single day's shooting on the estate now given for the use of the German wounded.

Another German Red Cross nurse is the beautiful duchess of Cross, who was Nancy Leishman. The duke is a lieutenant in the guard corps and his German castles and estates are receiving wounded soldiers, while his Hungarian chateau has been offered to the Archduke Frederick, Austrian commander in chief, for a hospital.

American Women in Berlin. The women of the American colony in Berlin are working like beavers. The American church is now a hospital, while the American Woman's club has offered for use its beautiful building also. The American women are attending Red Cross lectures and have gone so far as to offer to receive wounded men in their own homes should there be an overflow from the hospitals.

In Budapest the Countess Laszlo Szechenyi, once Gladys Vanderbilt, and the Countess Sigay, nee Daly, are leading in Red Cross work while their husbands are at the front. Count Sigay is reported a prisoner of the Russians. Instead of living in a Ritz hotel, his present quarters are the military prison in Odessa.

The palace of the Countess Szechenyi is one of the most magnificent in Hungary. But it was ruthlessly remodeled for a barracks in the course of mobilization and now it has changed its character again, sheltering several hundred victims of Russian bullets. The countess herself, clad in the modest garments of the nurse, goes about among the beds cheering the guests war has brought her.

Curiously enough, the countess' cousin, the duchess of Marlborough, who was Consuelo Vanderbilt, is doing much to help the Hungarians' foes. She is the most active spirit in London relief work. Besides making Sun-derland house, her London home, a center of activities, she has been influential in directing the work of other Anglo-Americans. It was largely through her that Paris Singer was led to give his palatial country house near Torquay for the wounded men under the care of the American Red Cross.

### What the Astors Are Doing.

Waldorf Astor, Jr., is also very active. In the course of a letter to a friend in Richmond, Va., Mrs. Astor, who was Miss Nannie Langhorne of Virginia, writes:

"We have come here (Yelverton, South Devon) and taken this little house, nine miles from Plymouth. It is just on the moor. We took it so that the children could get moorland air and we could work in Plymouth most of the day.

"We have had 100 of the wounded at Plymouth for the last fortnight. They were wounded at Mons those first three days. A great many of them saw the horrors of German brutality and the stories they tell are almost unbelievable, only they tell them quite simply and told them to me the first day they arrived before they had seen or heard of a newspaper. One poor creature was absolutely shat-

tered, he said, not from fear of the war or guns, but at seeing two Belgian women with both hands cut off.

"I know that the Germans are doing what they can in America to deny these things, but I have got it from the men themselves—plain, uneducated soldiers a great many of them. The Coldstream guards regiment was nearly wiped out because the men refused to fire on the Belgian women and children whom the Germans had put in front of their guns at Mons. This soldier was wounded there and told me this himself."

Mrs. Astor has assisted in the convalescence of men at Plymouth by taking them in large numbers for automobile trips over the moors.

### Washing Dishes in Hospital.

Perhaps Paris has seen more of the benevolent ministrations of American women than any other city. It is related that a visitor to the improvised American hospital at Neuilly found Mrs. Herman Harjes, wife of the partner in the Morgan Paris banking house; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and her friend, Mrs. Munroe, all washing dishes in the kitchen. They had reported at eight o'clock every morning, declaring they were ready for any kind of useful work, from scrubbing floors to assisting in the operating chambers.

The American hospital at Neuilly, near Paris, was established in 1906 through resident Americans and Ambassador Henry White. It has 35 beds and is one of the finest hospitals on the continent. But these 35 beds were not enough for Americans to give when war broke out. The American ambulance committee obtained from the government the use of the new Pasteur high school at Neuilly and improvised a hospital here. Here are accommodations for wounded to the number of a thousand. The staff is led by the distinguished Dr. Joseph A. Blake of New York, Dr. Charles Poland, a former United States army surgeon, and Dr. George D. Hayes.

This hospital is specializing in the most serious cases because there are few places in France where such splendid talent and appliances are available.

### Has Motor Ambulance Service.

The American committee is also operating a motor ambulance service and brought some of its own patients from the battlefield of Meaux, the engagement fought nearest to Paris.

The first wounded were received September 9, consisting of fair English boys, brown Turks from Algiers and black men from Senegal. Fifteen American surgeons living in Paris and twenty more as a relay were ready to treat them. Doctor Blake sent a call to New York for volunteer surgeons and a party of six soon left, among them Dr. Richard Derby, who married Ethel Roosevelt. Mrs. Derby left behind in America her six-month-old baby son in order to go with her husband in the capacity of nurse.

The four million dollar marble palace of the former Anna Gould, now the duchess of Tallyrand, is today filled with French wounded. The duke drives one of her motor cars in the service of France, while all the rest of her cars have been turned over to the government also. The duke carries messages between Paris and Bordeaux or between Paris and the battlefield.

The duchess had her heart touched by the plight of the large class of women in Paris who live faithfully with men to whom they are not legally married. Their men have now gone to war and they and their children were without friends, it seemed. Anna Gould, with her all-inclusive charity, came to their relief. She opened a workshop and employs the women at sewing. They receive three meals a day and are paid a small amount besides. The duchess had promised herself a visit to her old home in New York this winter, but she has given it up in order to continue to supervise her work of mercy.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt of the famous New York family has sewing women in her Bois de Boulogne mansion. There shirts and bandages are turned out in large quantities. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Edith Wharton are also keeping many seamstresses employed.

### CAN'T GIVE UP FOOTBALL

British Soldiers Amaze the French by Indulging in the Sport Between Battles.

On the Battle Front, via Paris.—The French soldiers were surprised to see their British comrades, after the long spell in the trenches, retire to the rear, inflate several footballs and begin lively games.

Some of the British battalions had lost a large proportion of their numbers in the severe battles of the last week, but the zest of the men for the sport was unabated.

Two battalions engaged in a regular match, on the result of which some money changed hands. The players stripped off their tunics and caps, but retained their football, which was covered with thick layers of clay from the trenches.

### Shortage in Glass Eyes.

London.—There is a shortage in glass eyes, the best of which are manufactured in Germany. As they cannot be obtained from that country now American manufacturers may have to be called upon.

### Russian Chief a Giant.

Petrograd.—The tallest commander in the allied armies is Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces. He measures six feet six inches.

## CORRESPONDENT GIVES A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF FALL OF ANTWERP

International News Service. London.—A correspondent writing from Bergen-op-Zoom, Holland, gives a vivid description of the entry of the German army into Antwerp.

The bulk of the Kaiser's force did not enter the city until Saturday afternoon, when 60,000 men passed in review before General von Schultze, military governor of Antwerp, and Admiral von Schroeder, who, surrounded by a glittering staff, sat their horses in front of the royal palace in the Place de Meir.

"For five hours the mighty host poured through the streets of the deserted city, while the houses shook to the thunder of their tread," he writes. "Company after company, regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, swept past until the eye grew weary of watching the ranks of gray under slanting lines of steel.

"As they marched they sang, the canyon formed by the high buildings along the Place de Meir echoing their voices roaring out 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and 'A Mighty Fortress Is Our God'.

### Like an Election Parade.

"Each regiment was headed by its field music and colors, and when darkness fell and street lamps were lighted the shrill music of fifes, the rattle of drums and the tramp of marching feet reminded me of a torchlight election parade.

"Hard on the heels of the infantry rumbled artillery, battery after battery.

"Behind the field batteries rumbled the quick firers—the same pompoms whose acquaintance I had made at Weerde and elsewhere. And then, heralded by a blare of trumpets and a crash of kettledrums, came the cavalry, cuirassiers in helmets and breastplates of burnished steel, hus-

ars in befogged jackets and fur busbies, and finally the uhlans, riding amid forests of lances under a cloud of fluttering pennons.

"But this was not all, nor nearly all, for after the uhlans came the blue jackets of the naval division, broad-shouldered, bewhiskered fellows, with caps worn rakishly and a roll of the sea in their gait.

"Then the Bavarian infantry in dark blue, the Saxon infantry in light blue, and Austrians in uniforms of beautiful silver gray, and last of all a squadron of gendarmes in silver and bottle green.

"As that fighting machine swung past I could not but marvel at how the gallant, chivalrous and courageous but ill-prepared little army of Belgium had held it back as long as it had.

### Few See Entry.

"The most remarkable feature of this wonderful spectacle was that there were comparatively few persons to see it. So far as onlookers were concerned the Germans might as well have marched through the streets of Pompeii. Another American and I, standing on the balcony of the American consulate, were the only spectators, so far as I know, in the whole length of the Place de Meir, which is the State street of Antwerp. It reminded me of a circus that had come to town a day before it was expected."

A feature of the procession was a victoria drawn by a fat white horse and with two soldiers on the box, which accompanied a regiment of Bavarians. Both horse and carriage were decorated with flowers. It was evidently a species of triumphal chariot, for it was filled with hampers of champagne.

### Pay for What They Take.

The correspondent says the German soldiers treat the townspeople with consideration, paying in German silver for what they take from the shops. Describing the fear of the Antwerp citizens when the Kaiser's soldiers entered, the correspondent says:

"When the main body of troops began entering the city on Saturday morning the townspeople—those who had not escaped from the city—rushed out with beer, cheese, bread and flowers, evidently with the idea of placating them by means of their pitiful little offerings. It was not a pleasant sight, but these people have been so terrified by tales of German barbarities that one can hardly blame them."

The correspondent estimates that less than one hundred civilians were killed during the bombardment.

### Havoc Wrought by Shells.

Telling of the rain of shells which swept the city, he says:

"A 42-centimeter shell tore completely through a handsome stone house next door to United States Consul General Diederich's residence, crossed the street and exploded in the upper story of a school. There is not a block in the Boulevard Leopold that does not contain several shattered houses. No buildings were damaged in Place de Meir, though three shells struck the pavement, tearing holes as large as a grand piano.

"A shell entered the roof of the Hotel St. Antoine, passed through two bedrooms and exploded in the room occupied 48 hours before by the Russian minister, destroying everything in it.

### Cathedral Struck.

"The cathedral was struck only by one shell, which entered through the wall over the western entrance and exploded over the side chapel. The American Express company's offices on the Quai van Dyck were slightly

damaged. A shell struck the house occupied by an American named Hunt and the Dutch consul and blew the entire second floor into smithereens.

"A Zeppelin hovered over the city during Thursday morning's bombardment, dropping occasional bombs.

"Though the German shrapnel created enough havoc, it was child's play compared to the damage done by the siege guns. When a 42-centimeter shell struck a house it not merely blew a hole in it, it simply demolished it, the whole house collapsing into ruin as if shaken to pieces by an earthquake."

Almost as much damage was caused by fires resulting from the bombardment as from the shells themselves. The entire west side of the Marchaux Souliers from the head of the Place de Meir to the Place Verte, including the Hotel de Europe, the Cafe Royale and a line of fashionable shops opposite the Hotel St. Antoine, was destroyed. A quarter of a mile of buildings in the Rue van Bree, including the handsomest apartments in the city, are nothing but charred walls. The handsome block in the Rue de la Justice is completely burned. In addition several hundred dwellings scattered through the city have been burned to the ground.

### Dynamite Saves Cathedral.

As the city is without water, except such as can be pumped from the river, the firemen were powerless to check the flames. That every building on the Place Verte and very probably the cathedral itself, was not burned is due to an American resident, Charles Whitthoff, who, realizing the extreme gravity of the situation, suggested to the German military authorities that they dynamite the surrounding buildings.

At ten o'clock at night word was sent to Brussels and at four o'clock in the morning six automobiles with dynamite arrived and the walls were blown up, the German soldiers standing on the roofs of neighboring buildings and throwing dynamite bombs.

"It was a lively night for every one concerned," says the writer.

"I was just sitting down to my first meal in 30 hours when the police burst in with the news the city was burning," he goes on. "I found an entire block opposite the hotel in flames, and as there was no water the firemen were powerless to check them. When I discovered the block immediately behind the hotel was also ablaze, it struck me it was time to change my quarters.

"After wandering through pitch-black streets for three hours, slipping on broken glass and stumbling over fallen masonry, and occasionally challenged by German sentries, I saw a light in a building in the Boulevard Leopold. I rang the bell and was taken in by a poor little consumptive bookkeeper.

### Takes Over Consulate.

"Upon calling at the consulate in the morning I found that Consul General Diederich had Vice-Consul Sherman had left two days before for parts unknown. As there was a large number of frightened people clamoring for reassurance and protection, and as there was no one else to look after them, I opened the consulate and assumed charge.

"The proceeding was wholly irregular and unauthorized, of course, and will probably scandalize department of state officials in Washington, but it was no time for red tape.

"I immediately wrote a letter to the German commander, informing him that in the absence of the consul general I had assumed charge of the American and British interests in Antwerp and expected the fullest protection. I received a courteous reply immediately, saying that every protection would be afforded foreigners."

### USE WALKING WOOD IN ATTACK UPON GERMANS

London.—A correspondent describes a walking wood at Crecy. The French and British cut down trees and armed themselves with the branches. Line after line of infantry, each man bearing a branch, then moved forward unobserved toward the enemy.

Behind them, amid the lopped tree trunks, the artillerymen fixed themselves and placed 13-pounders to cover the moving wood.

The attack, which followed, won the success it merited. It almost went wrong, however, for the French cavalry, which was following, made a detour to pass the wood and dashed into view near the ammunition reserves of the allies.

German shells began falling thereabouts, but British soldiers went up the hills and pulled the boxes of ammunition out of the way of the German shells. Ammunition and men came through unscathed. By evening the enemy had been cleared from the Marne district.

### Cathedral Lost to Art.

Paris.—The artistic beauty of the cathedral at Reims, which suffered in the German bombardment of that town, never can be restored, in the opinion of Whitney Warren, the New York architect, who has just returned from Reims, where he made a thorough inspection of the famous structure. Mr. Warren, who is a corresponding member of the Institute de France, was given the privilege of visiting the cathedral.

## U.D.C. TO CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION ADJOURNS CONVENTION AT RALEIGH.

### QUEEN CITY NEXT HOSTESS

Reports From All Departments of Organization Show Work to be In Good Shape.

Raleigh.—The State Convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy adjourned to meet next year in Charlotte, having accepted with great enthusiasm an exceptionally pressing and cordial invitation from the Charlotte chapter and other organizations there.

The convention adopted resolutions offered by Mrs. E. L. Moffit, lamenting the terrible war conditions in Europe and calling on all interests to join in efforts for world peace between the nations. It was stated to the convention also by the new president Mrs. Little, that President Wilson had been thanked by letter for his splendid stand for peace, and that support was pledged him.

The convention voted to send aid to war sufferers through the proposed "Christmas gift ship" to be sent from this country.

The convention pledged to support the contention of Miss Jessica Smith that her father, Mr. Orin Randolph Smith of Raleigh, designed and made the original Confederate flag and Mrs. Marshall Williams, retiring president, was directed to contend for the endorsement of this claim by North Carolina to having the original flag at the general convention soon to be held in Savannah.

Mrs. Hoke, widow of Gen. R. F. Hoke, was elected a life honorary president of the North Carolina Division and Miss Daisy Denson was appointed to notify her.

The convention expressed thanks to Gen. J. S. Carr of Durham for his having given in honor of the North Carolina Division a tablet to be placed in the Woman's building of the State Normal at Greensboro.

Mrs. Gordon Finger, of Charlotte, presented from the King's Daughters a suggestion that the division build a much-needed memorial bridge at the Stonewall Jackson Training School at Concord. The convention voted to have an oil portrait of Ashley Horne placed in the North Carolina room of the Confederate Museum at Richmond. Mrs. Josephus Daniels for the convention presented to Mrs. Williams, the retiring president, a lovely silver tray, the presentation being graceful and its acceptance appreciative to a degree.

There were reports from many of the children's and other divisions, and splendid work was reflected in all these reports. Just before adjournment Mrs. Williams delivered formally the gavel and other apurtenances of the presidency to Mrs. Little, the new president.

### Cyclone Does Damage.

Concord.—Traveling with the speed of a bullet and wrecking houses like a siege gun, a cyclone of mighty force crashed through the city injuring people, overturning houses, upturning trees and striking terror to the inhabitants. Starting at the Southern end of town, it sped from Smith's Grove to beyond St. Charles street, covering an area about 150 feet wide and more than a mile long through the heart of town. The cyclone came as suddenly as its force was terrific.

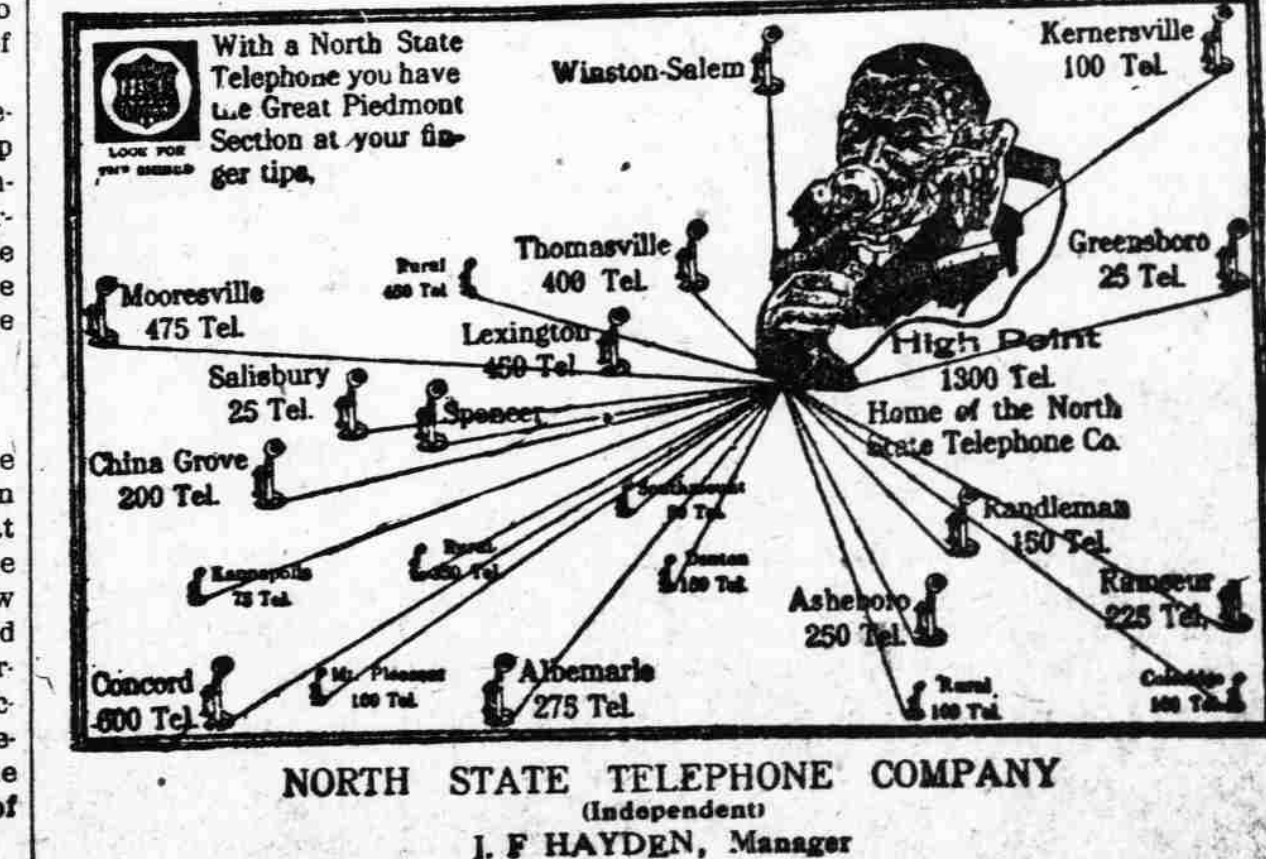
All during the morning rain fell and about 2:45 it began to fall more copiously. Suddenly there was a mighty roaring sound, and before many people could realize what had happened the cyclone had come and passed.

### Dog Came to Rescue.

Statesville.—Attacked by a 1,200-pound bull, W. C. Wooten, a farmer living a few miles north of Statesville had a narrow escape from serious injury. The fact that the bull had no horns is probably all that saved Mr. Wooten's life. A faithful dog also figured largely in favor of Mr. Wooten in the episode.

## Again We Say

Subscribe for THIS PAPER



## Garden Seeds

The Kind That Grow

## MATTON'S Drug Store

**Hotel POWHATAN**  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
HOTEL WITH AMERICAN IDEALS  
Pennsylvania Ave. at 18th & H Sts.  
ABSOLUTELY NEW  
Fire Proof, Dust Proof, Germ Proof.  
Within a few blocks of Executive Mansion; Public Buildings, Shops and Theatres, and many points of historical interest.  
Rates:  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
Rooms, detached bath, \$1.50, \$2.00 up  
Rooms, private bath, \$2.50, \$3.00 up  
Write for Souvenir Booklet with Map.  
CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, MANAGER

## J. E. GUY.

(Basement Elwood Hotel.)  
THE CLOTHOLOGIST.  
If your clothes need altering, Right is right, Wrong is wrong.  
If your clothes need pressing give us a trial and they will look new all the while.  
Tailoring, Dry Cleaning, Dyeing and French Dry Cleaning.  
Ladies' Work a Specialty.  
Work called for and delivered to any part of the City. Phone, North State, 250.

## J. W. SECHREST

Funeral Director and Embalmer  
Dealers in Pictures, Mouldings, Mirror and Picture Frames  
Our picture department is complete with all the latest styles in moulding and pictures. Over 200 patterns  
CALL TO SEE US

### EASY TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR

When your hair turns gray, streaked with gray, white, faded, brittle, falling out, itching scalp or dandruff, try the following: On retiring rub Q-Ban like a shampoo on hair and scalp. By morning the gray has disappeared and another application or two of Q-Ban the hair is beautifully darkened and becomes fluffy, glossy and luxuriant with real hair health. Itching and dandruff have stopped. Q-Ban stops falling hair and promotes its growth. Q-Ban is not sticky and messy, and can not injure the hair scalp. Delightful to use and sure to darken gray hair so evenly and naturally no one can tell. 50c for a 7 oz. bottle. Hart Drug Co., High Point, N.C.

### Good Wholesome Flour



That's the Kind We Sell Every Day in the Year.

There's some satisfaction in knowing that you get the best in buying the products of the HIGH POINT MILLING CO.'S mill. You'll find the white frost and luxury flour the best to use for any kind of baking, it's made from the best wheat and makes the best bread, cakes and pastry. Yours truly,  
HIGH POINT MILLING COMPANY